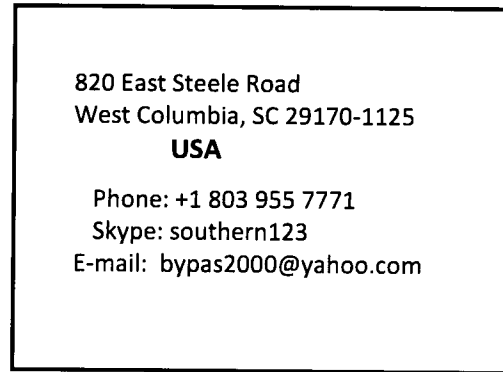
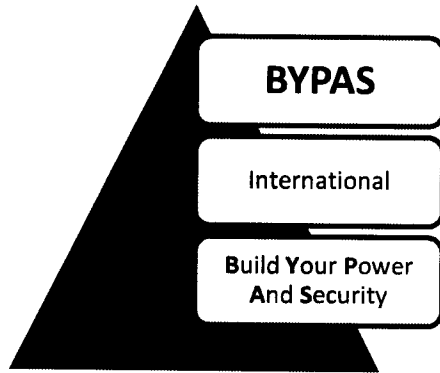


Deborah.Easterling

239633

From: joe4solar@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, October 02, 2012 10:55 PM
To: PSC_Contact; joe4solar@aol.com
Subject: Asking for time at hearing
Attachments: BYPAS-PSC_2012-10-2.docx; Protest_Memorandum_2012_Oct_Revised AD.doc

I am asking for 10 to 12 minutes of time ar public hearing.
The unclosed find a formal letter.
Thank you in advance
Joseph "Joe" Wojcicki



2012 October 02

The Honorable Jocelyn G. Boyd
Chief Clerk/Administrator
Public Service Commission of South Carolina
101 Executive Center Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

RE: Petition of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company for Updates and Revisions to Schedules
Related to the Construction of a Nuclear Base Load Generation Facility at Jenkinsville, South
Carolina

Docket No. 2012-203-E

Dear! Ms. Boyd:

Please allow my testimony in scheduled public hearing on October 2, 2012 at 6 pm.

I estimate 10 to 12 minutes to present my engineering support to safety for construction of two new reactors AP 1000 –Unit 2 and 3 in Jenkinsville SC.

Thank you in advance.

Respectfully submitted,

RECEIVED
1000
MAIL / DMS

Joseph Wojcicki – MSEE / energy consultant

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DOCKET No. 2012-203-E

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| IN MATTER OF: Petition of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company for Updates and Revisions to Schedules Related to the Construction of a Nuclear Base Load Generation Facility at Jenkinsville, South Carolina | PROTEST --MEMORANDUM |
| | |

My name is Joseph Wojcicki; I am an engineer – energy generation and utilization specialist with ~~many years~~ of expertize in safety and explosion preventions as well as a SCANA shareholder. I would like to protest in the above matter any possible unconditional Orders fully approving this SCE&G Application.

I am not an opponent to electrical energy production by nuclear facilities, but the last event of Fukushima on March 11, 2011, plus the previous Chernobyl disaster in 1986, should be lessons seriously reviewed for further construction of ~~the two new AP 1000 reactors in Jenkinsville~~ which may impact over a population of one million people in the 50 mile radius, including the Greater Columbia Metropolitan area. The 5.8 magnitude earthquake on August 23, 2011 shut down the reactors in St. Anna, VA, and its seismic wave was recorded in SC.

There is a serious warning which indicates that something could be wrong now in the process under the PSC jurisdiction with monitored public interest. The legal team of SCE&G presented a complete lack of understanding of what happened in Japan and how this may affect Jenkinsville.

In their legal document dated Aug 10, 2012 –Matter ID 238060, they wrote:

“Interestingly, the Petitioner [Wojcicki] previously advocated before this Commission that the Company's nuclear reactor be located

closer to the ocean, which was an issue that contributed to the Fukushima incident. Fortunately, the Commission saw the fallacies of this Petitioner's approach for these two nuclear units. See Combined Application of SCE&G, Docket No. 2008-298-E, Order No. 2009-104(A) (March 2, 2009)."

De facto Japanese brigades stopped excessive radiation using seawater from the Pacific. The actions in Japan took too many months only because there was no properly designed engineering system in place for this last line of defense. The lawyers' remarks cited here are ignorant of this fact. Using their reasoning, the new AP 1000 reactors installed close to the East China Sea would indicate improper planning in the Chinese authorities, as well as the same to all existing and planned reactors in the USA and worldwide that are close to seas, despite the fact that each sea and ocean is a larger reservoir than Monticello, close to Jenkinsville.

The NRC license was given a day after SCE&G settlement with contractors including Toshiba / Westinghouse but with specific conditions. According to these conditions, Company is forced by time to present new safety solutions including the phase of designing and construction. The solutions, at least their concepts, should be ready to present at this hearing.

Company seems to refuse review *de novo* any of economical errors done in the initial selection of the Jenkinsville location. It is obvious that Jenkinsville is far away from the center of SC base loads, at least by 130 miles. The planned transmission lines to deliver the electricity to these loads would create 6-9% losses. Multiplying this number by 60 years of the reactors' life expectancy, we can calculate just the energy losses alone to waste billions of US dollars.

Another error of the Jenkinsville location is in the availability of cooling water. This factor was silenced for years by postponing application for permits with visible ignorance of well-known droughts in the southeastern US region. Now we have some pressure for permits on the officers of SC

agencies. Gentlemen, please remember that Natural Laws are stronger than any legal objections. Another obvious example is the Deepwater Horizon explosion on April 20, 2010 in the Gulf of Mexico, also a result after an official and legally approved BP (plus certain contractors) project stemming from a rush for money and gross overlook of basic safety barriers that failed pre-explosion.

In the Jenkinsville case, a few aspects seem to be safe. The NRC approved reactor AP 1000 and Mr. Byrne's information that the storage for used fuel materials gives 18 years to solve our national problem for all nuclear reactors after the Yucca Mountain failure.

The NRC requested and received from the designers a warranty that any airplane will not create an impact strong enough to trigger a nuclear disaster. No such statement has the Company delivered, or at least it was not presented to the SC public on dams at Parr and Monticello reservoirs. Any such breaks would remove cooling water from the plant systems.

Adequate water volume and time for cooling are the vital prevention measures of a nuclear disaster. I believe the heat sink would be a problem if properly investigated.

Jenkinsville is located on the Carolinas Fall Line and in the zone where each year are recorded small earthquakes. Small energy seismic waves become a triggering energy if it reaches an object's resonance frequency. Damaging effects from history are known from the biblical Walls of Jericho to the US Tacoma Bridge. Company has not analyzed the physics with experimental data. Please note that more factors of possible causes of a nuclear disaster initiating from natural and human made events could be listed, but for all of them a well designed and tested engineering system shall give the proper last line of defense, i.e. blockade of radioactive emissions from damaged reactors.

From the Fukushima investigation two human aspects must be respected. They are ignorance and arrogance. You should read how these two aspects in Japan kept individual warnings from making the corrections in safety before natural forces overruled the company (TEPCO) and regulators seemed then to make excellent decisions. Note that TEPCO did blame the Regulatory Commissions for blind acceptance of their petitions. I believe such a precedence to ignore in future planning is considered a criminal negligence – please correct me if I am wrong.

SCE&G Application submitted to the PSC and NRC has caricatured the heavy weight of Wall Street copy and pasted papers and not enough technical and electric power economy calculations and analyzed variants.

There are more factors that could be brought to public attention, such as bad effects for the national and state economy. I do respect all voices and remarks from each of the parties that shall lead to an optimal and safe project outcome, but to blindly go ahead with public money is unacceptable by this point in our modern technological age.

I see the worst case scenario of a Jenkinsville disaster to be like Chernobyl rather than Fukushima, by comparing the limited volume of water in Monticello as to the Ocean as reservoirs. Chernobyl left an empty population of a city of 50,000, but the area around Jenkinsville has over a million residents. The City of Columbia does not have a proper evacuation plan for the permanent relocation of such a big number of people. Such a plan with Federal (FEMA) approval could give some important requirements to the pending construction works now, and not after 2017.

CONCLUSION.

It would be dangerous and risky to allow an unconditional approval of the scope and time milestones for this Application.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph Wojcicki – MSEE, energy consultant in BYPAS INTERNATIONAL